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PATENT

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JCS94 U.S. P.O.

PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.  
A61-16737-US

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of Jason I. Glithero

for Cursor Control Console with Rotary Knob and Method of Use

Enclosed are:

- ☒ 5 sheets of drawings
- ☒ an assignment of the invention to Honeywell Inc., Honeywell Plaza, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408
- ☒ a recordation cover sheet application.
- ☒ a Declaration and Power of Attorney
- ☒ return postcard

Claims as Filed

For	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate	Fee
Total Claims .....	7 - 20 =	0	x \$22 =	0
Independent claims .....	3 - 3 =	0	x \$80 =	0
Basic fee (minimum amount required) .....				\$770.00
If filing multiple dependent claims add \$230 .....				
Total Filing Fee .....				\$770.00

- ☒ Please charge Deposit Account 08-2727 in the amount of \$770.00
- ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees or credit any overpayment under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17 which may be required during the entire pendency of the application to Deposit Account No. 08-2727. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

A check in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to cover the filing fee is enclosed.

09/26/97

date

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Date of Deposit Sept. 26, 1997  
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CURSOR CONTROL CONSOLE WITH  
ROTARY KNOB  
AND METHOD OF USE

ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION

A rotary knob is integrated into a cursor control console and facilitates entering of alpha and numeric data into an aircraft computer system. The console houses both a cursor control device and the rotary knob. The rotary knob is located within finger reach of the cursor control device such that an operator can manipulate either control with only movement of the users fingers, hand, and/or wrist. An operator manipulates the cursor control device to select a desired parameter. The operator then spins or rotates the knob to select the desired alpha or numeric value.

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BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to input devices and more specifically to vehicle based cursor control input devices.

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Computers are used in a wide range of applications from desktop personal computers for home and business applications to flight decks of jumbo jets for controlling the flight and operation of the aircraft. As computers have become more powerful, the need for improved human interfaces has become more important. Current computers typically use graphical user interfaces (GUIs) to improve and simplify the human interface. Graphical user interfaces use a cursor to select, activate, and manipulate various symbols, pages, icons, scroll bars, etc. on a display to accomplish desired results.

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The cursor is controlled using a cursor control device (CCD) such as a mouse, trackball, joystick, touchpad, or the like. These devices are typically accompanied by one or more buttons which the operator activates to select or enter various commands or data.

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Most CCDs function well in fixed or stable environments, however, they are difficult to use in vehicles where turbulence makes a CCD difficult to precisely control. CCDs are particularly difficult to use in an aircraft where space is limited and the environment can be extremely turbulent during bad weather.

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In order to solve some of the problems related to  
CCDs in vehicles, CCDs mounted in a housing as shown in  
figure 1 were developed. Figure 1 shows a prior art  
cursor control console 10 comprising a housing 11, wrist  
rest 11A, CCD 12, select button 13, and multi-function  
5 buttons 14. Console 10 is typically located on the center  
console or pedestal of an aircraft flight deck. This  
location is convenient to both the pilot and copilot. The  
pilot or copilot position their wrist or palm of their  
10 hand on the wrist rest 11A while manipulating CCD 12 with  
a finger. Wrist rest 11A provides stability to the  
pilot's fingers during turbulence.

CCD 12 is a touchpad/glide-mouse type cursor control  
device. The pilot manipulates a cursor on a display via  
15 CCD 12 then actuates select button 13 to select or enter  
the desired data. Multi-function buttons 14 provide  
additional input functionality such as active display  
device selection.

The consoles and CCDs of the prior art are deficient  
20 in that it is difficult to enter alpha and numeric data  
using the CCD. Entering alphanumeric data with a typical  
CCD is slow and cumbersome. As a consequence, current  
aircraft flight decks have a multitude of dedicated knobs  
and keypads for entering data into the various aircraft  
25 control panels and systems.

Aircraft flight deck human interfaces would be  
greatly improved, and costs reduced by a cursor control  
console capable of entering alpha and numeric data  
quickly, conveniently, and accurately during turbulent  
30 conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention discloses a control console having both a cursor control device(CCD) and a rotary knob to facilitate entering alpha and numeric data. The rotary knob is located within finger reach of the cursor control device such that an operator can manipulate either the CCD or the knob with movement of only the operator's fingers, hand, and/or wrist. An operator manipulates the cursor control device to select a desired parameter then spins or rotates the rotary knob to display the desired alpha or numeric value. A button is provided to select or enter the data. The method of using the invention significantly enhances the human interface of an aircraft flight deck.

The invention is an improvement over the conventional control console shown in figure 1. The key to the invention is a rotary knob which is located within finger reach of the CCD. The addition of the rotary knob provides several advantages over the prior art.

The first advantage is accessibility of the knob. Since the pilot or operator's hand is already on the console, it is convenient to have the knob there also.

Another advantage is less distraction of the pilot. Prior systems required the pilot to visually locate dedicated control knobs then manipulate them as desired. The pilot is distracted while locating and manipulating these knobs. The invention locates the knob conveniently so that the pilot can easily locate the knob without visual assistance.

Yet another advantage is reduced cost. When used in cooperation with a GUI, a single rotary knob on the console replaces many dedicated control knobs.

Therefore, the objects of the invention are to simplify the operator interface, reduce pilot/operator distraction, reduce the number of dedicated control panels, and reduce costs.

5           A feature of the invention is a control console having a rotary knob within finger reach of a CCD.

The significant features of the invention are illustrated in the figures and described more fully below.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a prior art control console.

Figure 2 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the invention.

5        Figures 3A through 3C illustrate alternate embodiments of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

This description describes the invention as embodied in an aircraft flight deck/cockpit, however the invention is useful in other environments such as land and water based vehicles.

Figure 2 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the invention. Control console 20 includes housing 21, wrist rest 21A, CCD 12, select buttons 13, and rotary knob 22. The ergonomics of console 20 are similar in some respects to the prior art. Console 20 is preferably located to the side of the pilot's seat within easy reach of the pilot. The pilot/operator positions his wrist or hand on the wrist rest 21A while manipulating CCD 12, rotary knob 22, and select button 13.

The key to the invention is rotary knob 22 which is within finger reach of CCD 12. The phrase "within finger reach" refers to the close proximity of the knob 22 and CCD 12. It means that rotary knob 22 and CCD 12 are sufficiently near to each other such that the pilot/operator can move to manipulate either device using movement of primarily only the fingers, hand, and wrist. Rotary knob 22 of the preferred embodiment uses a conventional grey code coarse-fine knob mounted axially to the housing 21. Knob 22 includes both a coarse knob 22B and a fine knob 22A. Coarse knob 22B permits large changes to be made quickly to a selected parameter. Fine knob 22A permits small precise changes to a selected parameter.

CCD 12 is preferably a touchpad or glide mouse type cursor control device. Touchpads are well known. They permit an operator to control the X-Y movements of a cursor by movement of a finger over the surface of the touchpad. Other CCD devices which are usable in



accordance with the invention include trackballs, joysticks, and the like. CCD 12 generates a CCD signal indicative of operator manipulation of the CCD.

Select button 13 is of conventional design. Two  
5 select buttons 13 are provided, one on each side of housing 21. Select button 13 provides an input signal useful for indicating a selection or activation of a parameter, symbol, icon, action, etc. similar to buttons on a mouse type CCD.

10 Wrist rest 21A is similar to the prior art. Rest 21A provides an area for positioning the operator's wrist or hand. The rest 21A is a fixed location in reference to both the CCD 12 and knob 22 such that once the operator's hand or wrist is positioned on the rest 21A, both CCD 12  
15 and knob 22 are easily located without visual aide.

Console 20 communicates with at least one computer 23. Communications include data from CCD 12, knob 22, and select button 13. CCD 12 generates a CCD signal representative of X-Y manipulations of the CCD by the operator. Knob 22 generates a rotary signal  
20 representative of rotary movement of the knob 22. The rotary signal includes data representative of both the coarse and fine knobs 22A and 22B. Select buttons 13 generate a select signal indicative of buttons 13  
25 activation. Each of these signals are communicated to computer 23.

Computer 23 is a conventional computer/microprocessor which communicates with various aircraft systems 25. Computer 23 also is in communication with visual display  
30 device 24 to coordinate the cursor control commands from the CCD 12 with the cursor symbol on display device 24. Computer 23 includes a memory 23A capable of storing computer instructions and data. Memory is any combination

of random access memory(RAM), read only memory(ROM), disk storage, or the like.

Visual display device 24 is a flat panel type electronic display. Other types of electronic displays are also compatible with the invention. Display device 24 displays the GUI interface to the pilot enabling her to view the cursor location and the various symbology.

Computer 23 is also in communication with various aircraft systems such as sensors, communications systems, utilities, navigation systems, control surfaces, engines, and the like. This configuration permits the pilot to control numerous aircraft function from the invention's control console.

Several other embodiments of the invention are envisioned. The major differences being the location and shape of the rotary knob.

Figure 3A illustrates a control console 20 having in-line knobs 30 positioned along side the CCD 12 substantially parallel with the operator's wrist. Knobs 30 protrude from housing 21 sufficiently to allow them to be rotated. Knobs 30 function as one coarse knob and one fine knob. The housing 21 and wrist rest 21A are substantially similar to the preferred embodiment.

Figure 3B illustrates a control console 20 having in-line rotary knobs located between the wrist rest 21A and CCD 12. Coarse-fine knobs 30 protrude from housing 21 and are rotated fore and aft.

Figure 3C illustrates the invention embodied using a joystick 31 in place of a touchpad. Joystick 31 is forward of wrist rest 21A and permits the operator to control a cursor substantially equivalent to a touchpad or other CCD. Rotary knob 33 is a conventional coarse-fine

knob extending axially from housing 21 and within finger reach of joystick 31. The location of the select button 32 is moved to the top of joystick 31. Wrist rest 21A is padded and shaped differently to facilitate moving the joystick.

The method of the invention follows from the apparatus. The cursor control console with rotary knob is provided and located in a convenient position relative to the operator. The operator's hand or wrist is positioned on the wrist rest such that both the CCD and the rotary knob are within finger reach. The operator manipulates the CCD to cause a cursor to move as desired on the GUI. A representative cursor movement would be to move to a parameter which the operator desires to change such as altitude, speed, radio frequency, temperature, flight level, time, name, etc. Once the parameter is selected, the rotary knob is rotated causing the desired value to be displayed on the display device. Finally, the select button is activated causing the desired value to be entered.

This description has been for descriptive purposes only and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Those skilled in the art recognize numerous alternate embodiments of the invention which deviate from the described embodiment but still perform the same work in substantially the same way to achieve substantially the same result and are therefore equivalent to the invention.

It is clear from the foregoing that the present invention represents a new and useful control console and method for use in aircraft and other vehicles.

CLAIMS

The embodiments of an invention in which an exclusive property or right is claimed are define as follows:

1           1. An input device for an aircraft computer system  
2 comprising:

3           a) a cursor control housing including,

4               1) a wrist rest portion;

5           b) a cursor control device mounted on said housing  
6 forward of said wrist rest portion and within finger reach  
7 of said wrist rest, said device generating cursor control  
8 signals representative of operator activation of said  
9 device; and,

10          c) a rotary knob mounted on said housing and within  
11 finger reach of said wrist rest, said knob generating  
12 rotary signals indicative of rotation of said knob.

1           2. The input device according to claim 1 wherein said  
2 rotary knob includes,

3           a) a coarse knob generating coarse rotary signals  
4 indicative of rotation of said coarse rotary knob, and,

5           b) a fine knob generating fine rotary signals  
6 indicative of rotating of said fine rotary knob.

1           3. The input device according to claim 1 wherein said  
2 rotary knob extends axially from said housing.

1           4. The input device according to claim 1 wherein said  
2 cursor control device is a joystick.

1           5. An input device for a vehicle computer system  
2 comprising:

3           a) a cursor control housing including,

4               1) wrist rest means for supporting the  
5 wrist/hand of an operator;

6           b) cursor control means, mounted on said housing  
7 within finger reach of said rest means, for generating  
8 cursor control signals indicative of X-Y actuations of  
9 said cursor control means; and,

10           c) rotary input means, mounted on said housing within  
11 finger reach of said rest means, for generating rotary  
12 signals indicative of rotation of said rotary input means.

1           6. The input device for aircraft avionics systems  
2 according to claim 5 wherein said rotary input means  
3 includes,

4           a) a coarse knob generating coarse rotary signals  
5 indicative of rotation of said coarse rotary knob, and,

6           b) a fine knob generating fine rotary signals  
7 indicative of rotating of said fine rotary knob.

1           7. A method of inputting data to a vehicle computer  
2 system having a display device and cursor, said method  
3 comprising the steps of:

4           a) providing a control console in communication with  
5 said computer system, said console having,

6               1) a housing including a wrist rest portion;

7               2) a cursor control device mounted on said housing  
8 within finger reach of said wrist rest portion, said  
9 device generating cursor control signals representative of  
10 actuation of said device; and,

11               3) a rotary knob mounted on said housing within  
12 finger reach of said wrist rest portion, said knob  
13 generating rotary signals indicative of rotation of said  
14 knob;

15           b) manipulating said cursor control device to select  
16 a desired parameter; and,

17           c) rotating said rotary knob to select a desired  
18 value for said parameter.

Fig. 1.

Prior Art

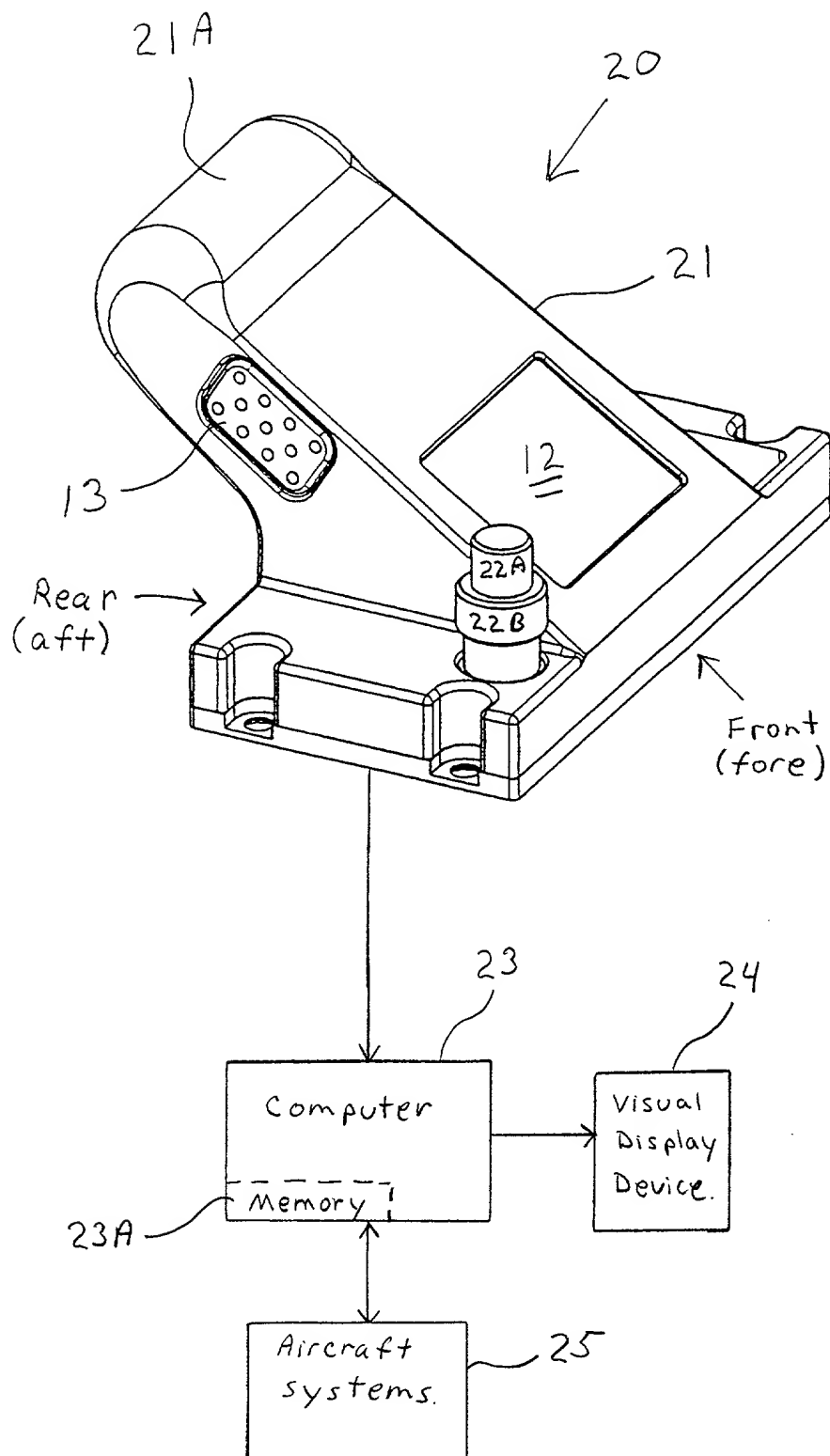


Fig. 2



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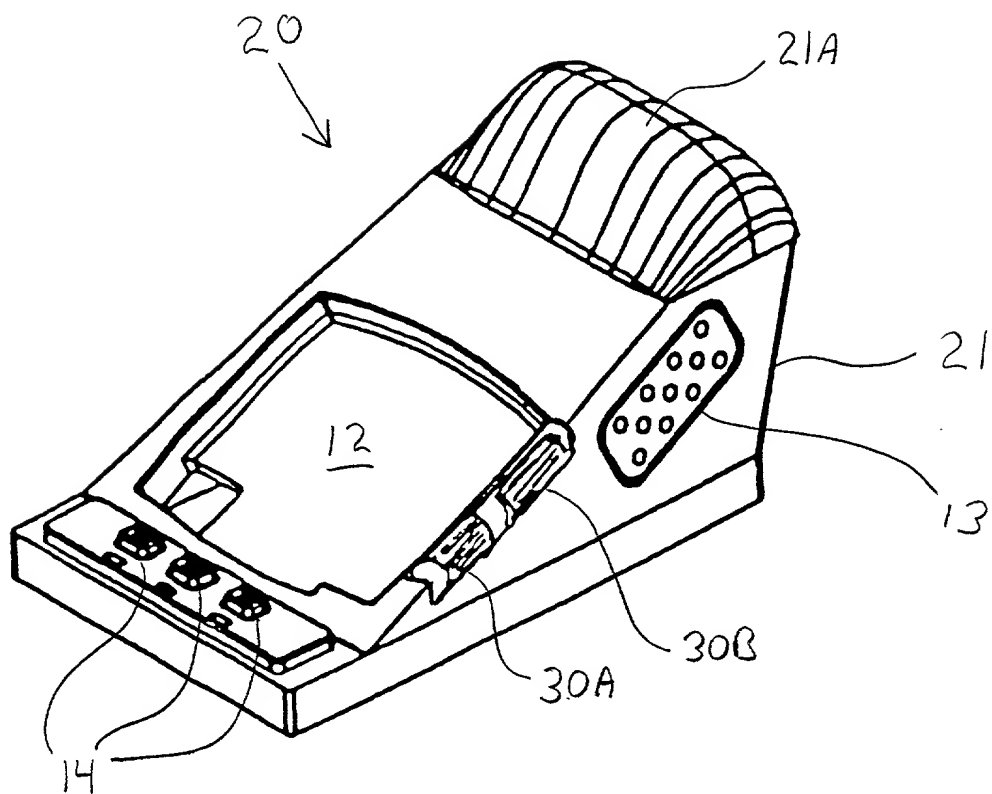


Fig. 3A

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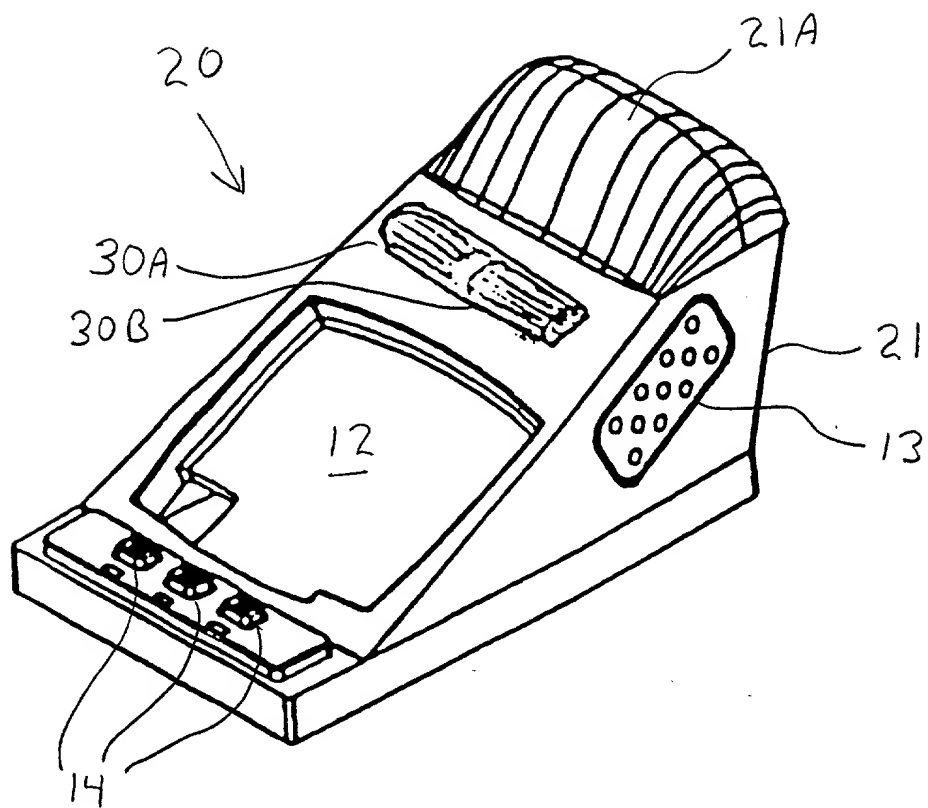


Fig 3B.

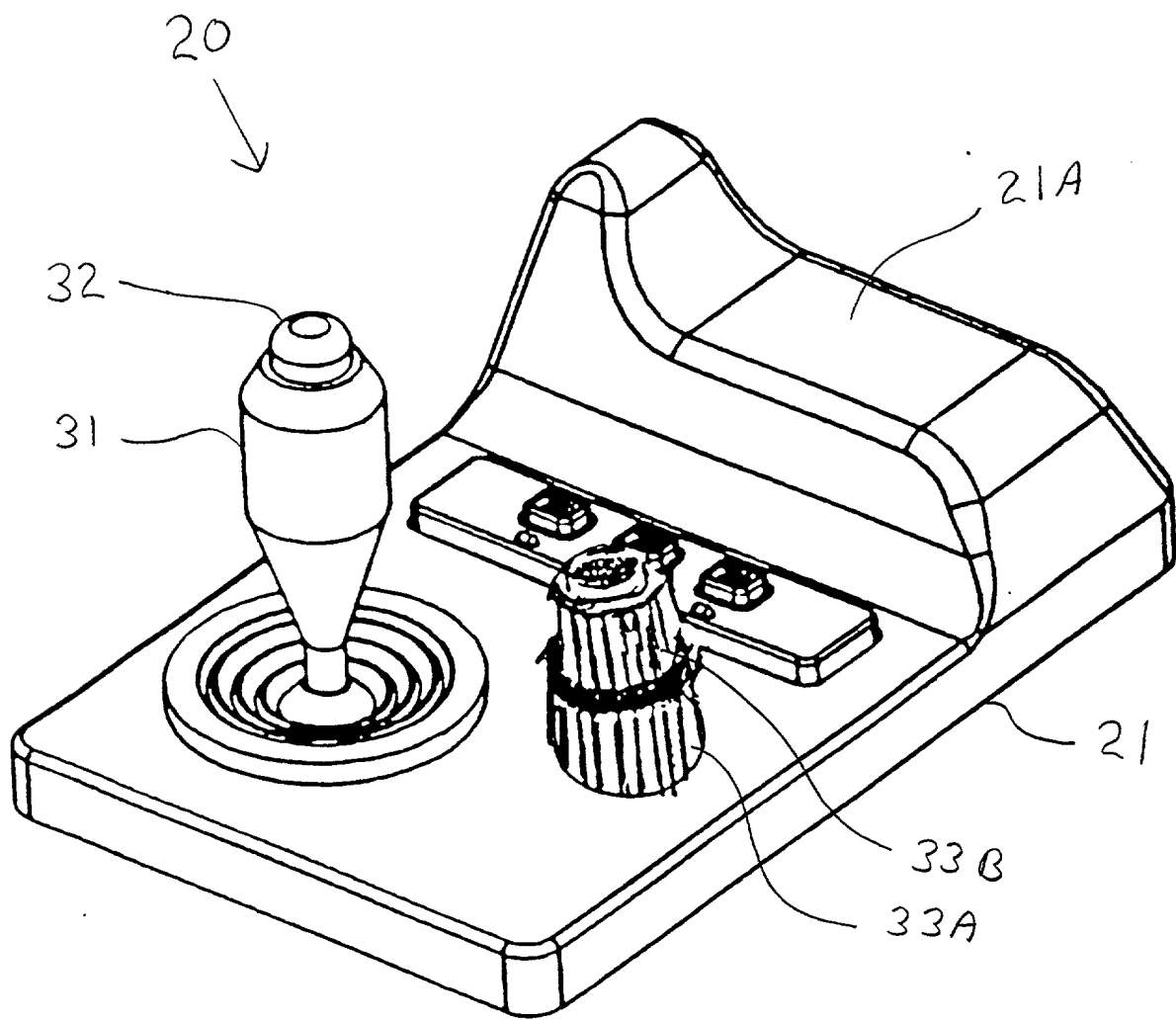


Fig 3C

## PATENT

## Declaration and Power of Attorney

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

### *Cursor Control Console with Rotary Knob and Method of Use*

The specification of which

(check one)  X  is attached hereto \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_  
 Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_  
 (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).\*

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s)

**Priority  
Claimed**

(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)	Yes	No
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I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
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I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: Brian C. Downs (Reg. No. 36,785) and Ronald E. Champion (Reg. No. 30, 364) Address all telephone call to Brian Downs at telephone number (602) 436-4050.

Address all correspondence to Brian C. Downs, Honeywell Inc., Office of General Counsel,  
5353 West Bell Road , M.S. F21B5, Glendale, AZ 85308.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full Name of Sole

or Joint Inventor JASON I. GLITHERO

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\*Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations §1.56:

(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§ 1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

(1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and

(2) the closest information over which individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application believe any pending claim patentably defines, to make sure that any material information contained therein is disclosed to the Office.

(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

(1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or

(2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:

(i) Opposing an argument of unpatentability relied on by the Office, or

(ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

(c) Individuals associated with the filing or prosecution of a patent application within the meaning of this section are:

(1) Each inventor named in the application;

(2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and

(3) Every other person who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application.

(d) Individuals other than the attorney, agent or inventor may comply with this section by disclosing information to the attorney, agent, or inventor.

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